

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

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(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.)

The many mechanics and laborers who dwell their condition and low wages find some consolation in the low price and abundance of the "staff of life."

Wheat at 75c, places four within the reach of all.

The startling decline in wheat has not been confined to the markets of the United States. As great a reduction in value has become evident elsewhere. The London Times, recently declared that wheat was lower in the English markets, than it had been in one hundred years.

Kansas City held its annual Fair the past week and scored a success, both as to exhibits as well as in attendance. The weather was all that could be desired, and induced the farmers and their wives to go in large numbers to the Fair, gladdening the hearts of the exhibitors, and giving satisfaction all round.

We notice by the Kansas City Times that the Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co. took all the premiums on evaporated fruit and the Gold Medal on Evaporators at the Kansas City Exposition.

They also state that the Plummer has received Gold Medal at all the great Bismarck Fair, at Lawrence, and the Kansas State Fair, at Topeka, this year.

One of the most demoralizing influences at work and largely responsible for the extraordinary low price of wheat for 1884, which was lower than for any recent and trustworthy sources, has been largely overestimated. Individual states are now coming in with supplementary reports which show this most conclusively. Indiana alone drops down to 14,000 bushels from the estimate, and other states are coming in with similar reports.

OFFICIAL reports to the Department of State, relative to the crops of this year in France, Germany, and Italy, will amount to about 316,000,000 bushels, surpassing the harvest of 1883 by upwards of 30,000,000 bushels. The quality is reported as being excellent. England and Continental countries also report fine wheat crops. The English crop is particularly large and fine in quality. These reports seriously affect the price of wheat. The cry for protection by increased duties on foreign wheat comes up loudly from all parts of France.

Mr. O. F. Boomer, the manufacturer of the Malignant Patent Filter, for the refining of sorghum juice, writes that he purposes visiting St. Louis Fair next month, and exhibiting some of his Patent Filters. If it is possible for him to procure some sorghum juice, he will, he claims, be able to demonstrate the feasibility of his claim for this filter, and as very many of our readers are interested in this, or any new and improved process which may present itself, it is safe to say that Mr. Boomer will have a large and interested audience, should he test his filter on the Fair Grounds.

The number of elopements and sudden marriages which have recently occurred in the east between people occupying widely different social positions, as well as in the possession of widely different wealth—millionaires daughters with coachmen, butchers, barbers, and clerks, has created a terrible commotion in the most aristocratic quarters. As a reconciliation usually follows a large accession to the "newly married," the result and thus gradually less exclusive. Farmers rarely have any trouble of this character with their coachmen to brood over.

GREAT credit is due Mr. L. A. Goodman, Secretary Missouri Horticultural Society, Westport, Mo., for making so large and creditable a display of Horticultural products at the Kansas City Fair the past week.

The work attending the collection of the varied specimens and the arranging of such an exhibition, is often a thankless task, as far as any recognition from the public is concerned, but to such men it is a labor of love and brings its own reward, yet none the less does it become the public to recognize their labor with some commendation, as 'tis to the ranks of such men, we have to look for the leaders, who are ever in the advance guard of improvement.

PROF. J. W. SANBORN of Columbia, who has charge of the agricultural exhibit for the State of Missouri at the World's Fair, the coming winter in New Orleans, spent some time the past week at the Kansas City Fair, with a view of securing for his collection any fine specimens of the product of the State. The interest and energy he is displaying in this endeavor demonstrate that the right man is in the right place, and it also affords the best of evidence on which to base the belief that the State of Missouri will be represented at the World's Fair by such an exhibition of both her vegetable and mineral products, as to excel all former attempts, and give some good idea of the wonderful capacity of this, the most highly gifted State in the Union.

We are always pleased to say a good word in behalf of the Mississippi Agricultural College, located near Starkville, Miss. Last June we visited it, and were delighted to see the high esteem in which Agriculture was held. None of the students were ashamed to labor—all of them performed three hours of daily labor on the Agricultural farm. The sciences pertaining to Agriculture are thoroughly taught in the college, and the practice is taught on the farm, in the orchard, vineyard, garden, dairy and stock yard. Experiments are made in various ways in which the students take the deepest interest. The farm is run for profit as well as experiment. Gen. S. D. Lee is the efficient President of the institution, and is making it one of the best Agricultural colleges in America. As students from any State can attend this college, there ought to be many from Southern States to take advantage of it.

WORLD'S FAIR APPOINTEES.

Col. Geo. V. Johnson of Kansas, general superintendent of the department of agriculture at the World's Fair, New Orleans, passed through Kansas City on Monday en route to Chicago, where he meets his sub-superintendents. The agricultural department is divided into thirteen sub-departments, and Col. Johnson is in correspondence with the first official list of his appointees, as superintendents, as follows: Assistant general superintendent and superintendent of fat stock, Col. Ed. Haren of Kansas City; superintendent of buildings, M. Updegraff of Topeka, Kas.; superintendent of farm and garden products, Geo. C. Brockert of Lawrence, Kas.; superintendent of cattle, Hon. Samuel Dyrast of Franklin Grove, Ill.; superintendent of horses, Hon. Dexter Curtis of Madison Wis.; superintendent of sheep, John A. Cross of Cleveland, O.; superintendent of swine, W. Scott Baker of Franklinville, N. Y.; superintendent of poultry and pet stock, B. M. Pierce, of Indianapolis, Ind.; superintendent of dogs, Charles Lincoln of Detroit, Mich.; superintendent of dairy products, Chas. E. Marvin of Rochester, Minn.; superintendent of farm machinery, Thomas H. Glenn of Chicago; superintendent of agricultural products, Sylvanus Burdett of Chicago; superintendent of human inventions, Hon. Geo. T. Angell of Boston, president of the New England Humane Society. The Chicago meeting is for the purpose of promoting acquaintance and good feeling, and will continue three days.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: We notice your article in first column, page 299, in your issue of Sept. 18th, in reference to evaporated fruit ranging from six to eight cents. We think you must have been misinformed as to the proper price. We have seen no quotations of our fruit this year as low as six to eight cents. We enclose letter from a commission house in Chicago received yesterday, in response to a sample of evaporated apple at the Kansas City Exposition. The price in question was the poorest of "Plummer Process" fruit we have seen this season. Note what they say in regard to price. Their market ranges from eight to nine and a half cents, though they think the sample sent would bring from 9.34 to 10 cents.

We write this article as we think such reports as you give tend to give discouragement to evaporators and retard the sale of the product. If the reports are true, and the market price in our best markets range as low as you state, it would be discouraging. Our General Agent in Michigan has had offers of 10 to 11 cents, but he expects to get 14 cents for the same of our products in the State of Michigan.

Trusting that you will give this matter a more favorable notice in your next issue, we remain,

PLUMMER FRUIT EVAPORATOR CO.,

H. M. H. QUINN, Secretary.

Sept. 20th, 1884.

The paragraph referred to read as follows:

"The dried fruit market opens low and the market has been largely dead-dull. Bulk of the sales of sun-dried apples have been at four cents pound, and evaporated 6 to 8 cents. Peaches, both sun-dried and evaporated, are correspondingly low, and even the wholesale purchase of fruit has been very slow. Very little advance appears to be anticipated. The visible supply is known to be quite large."

And our own and the Merchants' Exchange market reports of that day read thus:

DRIED FRUIT—Apples in lighter receipt and moving more freely at the late decline; yet offerings still in excess of demand and prices barely steady. Prime western 4c, fair 3.5c, inferior 3.25c to 3.4c; evaporated at 6c to 8c; cores and peelings at 1.25c.

And that was, as we said, the condition of the market in St. Louis.

In the sample sent there are no distinct grades of fruit, and should be packed separately. One-half of the sample comes fully up to the standard of "Fancy," as established by the "S. W. Association of F. and V. Evaporators," and a equal in quality to the best evaporated fruit ever shown in our market. The other half of sample not being much trimmed, and not as white as they should be, (probably through negligence of the operator) will only bring 3c for fruit, though but a very slight improvement would bring it up to "choice." Apples very nearly of the same grade may sometimes be packed together, but grades as distinct as these should invariably be separated before packing. The growth and ripening of when sold on their merits separately, for if mixed the chances are that the entire lot will bring but a very small fraction over what the lower grade would sell for alone, whereas if separated, the fancy grade will readily bring a very high price.

Our market at present, ranges from 9 to 12c down to 8c for common stock, and as low as 6 to 7c for inferior goods. A fancy lot, all like the better half of sample sent, would, undoubtedly, sell at 12c, and the remainder at 10c to 11c, at side price for any stock now in our market.

Yours truly,

ERVIN A. RICE & CO.,

Chicago, Sept. 17th, 1884.

DAMSON PLUMS.

ED. RURAL WORLD: I can but approve of your sensible and timely advice relative to the cultivation of the Damson plum. The growth and supply in this vicinity is wholly inadequate to the demand. As a receiver of this, and similar products, I have some acquaintance with the wants of the trade here, to supply a portion of which, I had to send to Oregon and Indiana. The canning or preserving establishments here, form an important factor in the general demand, and to this source may be largely attributed the increased demand and better prices. One of these firms is now receiving Damson plums direct from California; rather distant one to look for supplies. The insignificant cost of plants, cultivation etc., added to the good prices

assured when the crop is ready for market, should stimulate growers to plant at least a few trees at once. P. M. KIELY.

St. Louis, Sept. 22nd.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: When should alfalfa be sown? I have tried it several times here, and so have others, unsuccessfully. But I see that some persons have met with wonderful results in this latitude. One man here has a half acre that has, since last spring, kept four horses, seven or eight head of hogs, and has given several loads away besides. Yet no sign of any diminution of the crop on the ground. This is marvelous, but literally true. Yet several to whom I gave seed never saw a sign of growth; soon their crops withered up and died. Please tell us "what's the matter?"

Yours,

CLARKE IRVINE.

Oregon, Mo., Sept. 17th, 1884.

REMARKS.—Alfalfa should be sown in the spring like red clover. We hear varying reports in regard to it. Some think it unsurpassed for forage and pasture, and others have tried it with unfavorable results. Some report it as winter-killing—others do not. We think we are rather too far north for its successful culture, unless the soil and location are very favorable for it. In California and in the Southern States, where everything is favorable, it is the great forage crop. Much old seed has been used, and has failed to grow. On account of the high price of the seed, it has been sown too thin, and in many cases the plants have been smothered out by weeds. Give it further trial on a small scale, and report results.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: At your request I send report of condition of crops in this latitude, and in several other ways of the crop. Cane is good, having had plenty of good showers all through the summer, and most too much wet weather the last three weeks, sirup and cane can be made in this neighborhood. Will you please answer through the RURAL WORLD, as it will no doubt interest a great many as well as myself, where I can get the sulphuric acid, and at what price, which is spoken of in the RURAL WORLD for making bluish-purple of lime, and taking it from the evaporators? Your very truly,

Northboro, Ia. J. P.

RAISE MORE CORN.

A careful observer of the corn market cannot fail to discover the steadily increasing value of this cereal. Its growing importance as a staple product, and more especially its freedom from the crushing weight of the market, are facts which the wheat market, the bear element of which flourishes so often in the wheat markets of the country. Wheat is far more at the mercy of the speculators, and a combination of interests can be found to lower its value. The farmer must send his wheat to market. He cannot utilize or consume it on his farm. With corn it is widely different, for he can realize a good price for it by turning it into beef or pork on his place, or he can find an outlet for it at home if the distant market does not offer sufficient inducement. He is in a position to exercise some independence as to the disposal of his surplus. With the assistance of a good crib, which is a small investment, he is in a position to take advantage of the market, reversing the usual order of things. The market is cornered at least once, if not several times every year, and when these corners are high, prices are raised to a point to which the farmer is unable to produce. You cannot derive from your farm the profit it is capable of yielding, unless you pursue this course. It is the rule and practice in every walk of commercial life.

Look at the condition of the markets to-day, if you wish to see the wisdom of these suggestions. Last Monday corn was selling in Chicago at 80 cents and wheat at 77 cents. In former years the usual figures for corn were 40 to 45 cents, and for wheat 81 and 82 cents. The market is in a position to exercise some independence as to the disposal of his surplus. With the assistance of a good crib, which is a small investment, he is in a position to take advantage of the market, reversing the usual order of things. The market is cornered at least once, if not several times every year, and when these corners are high, prices are raised to a point to which the farmer is unable to produce. You cannot derive from your farm the profit it is capable of yielding, unless you pursue this course. It is the rule and practice in every walk of commercial life.

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The Home Circle.

THE FATE OF A FAST YOUNG MAN.

[Written in the Illinois State Prison.]
It's curious, isn't it, Billy,
Last year I was at Saratoga,
As happy and rich as a king—
I was taking in pools on the races,
And feeding the waiters with "ten,"
And stipping mint juleps by twilight;
And I say I am here in the "Pen."

"What led me to do it?" What always
Leads men to destruction and crime?
The Prodigal Son, whom you've read of,
Has altered somewhat in his time.
He spends his substance as freely
As the biblical fellow of old;
But when it is gone he fancies
The husks will turn into gold.

Champagne, a box at the opera,
High steps and fortune in the dish,
The passionate kisses of women
Whose cheeks have forgotten to blush—
The old, old story, Billy,
Of pleasures that end in tears—
The froth that foams for an hour,
The dregs that are tasted for years.
Last night as I sat here and pondered
On the end of my evil ways,
There arose like a phantom before me
The vision of boyhood days.
I thought of my old-time home,
Of the schoolhouse that stood on the hill,
Of the brook that flowed through the
meadow—
I can even hear its music still.
Again I thought of my mother,
Of the mother who taught me to pray,
Whose love was a precious treasure
That I heedlessly cast away.
I saw again in my visions
The fresh-lipped, careless boy,
To whom the future was boundless,
And the past but a mighty toy.
I thought of all this as I sat here—
Of my ruined and wasted life—
And the pang of remorse was bitter—
They pierced my heart like a knife,
It takes some courage, Billy,
To laugh in the face of fate,
When the yearning ambitions of manhood
Are blasted at twenty-eight.

WHY GIRLS WILL WED.
She arose at the early daybreak,
With a sick and aching head,
And she said this cross little woman—
"I wonder why girls will wed?"
They wouldn't, I'm sure, if they reckoned
The things that a wife must bear,
The never-dormant work of a household,
The never-dormant mother care.

"Six dozen pieces to wash to-day,
And the children must go to school,
And every one knows on washing-days
Baby is cross as a rule.
And Bridget is not to the work yet;
(Oh, dear, how my head does ache!)
Yet I shall have the dinner to cook,
And all of the beds to make."

But as soon as the breakfast was ready,
Father came in from the yard;
He kissed the sick little mother,
"Was sure that the work was hard."
He said to the noisy boys: "Be still!"
Your mother's not well to-day;
And when he bade her good-bye,
He "would kiss the pain away."

And the coffee or kiss—which was it?
Healed like a magical charm!
The spirit of diligent gladness
Was everywhere on the farm.
The father worked hard at the plowing,
The mother forced her hand to her pen,
Bridget did well with the washing,
There wasn't a drop of rain.

The baking and cleaning were over,
When the boys came home from school,
Baby forgot it was washing day,
And pleasantly broke his rule.
And at night the house was clean and bright—
There wasn't a thing amiss.
"Tis only a wife," the father thought,
"Would do so much for a kiss."

And the wife sitting down in the frelight,
The baby asleep at her side,
Her husband chatting and watching her
With a husband's loving pride,
Thought much of her full and pleasant home,
Of her children asleep in bed,
And said, with a sweet, contented laugh,
"No wonder that girls will wed!"
—Lillie Barr.

"Growing Old."
The readers of the RURAL WORLD
have for many years been delighted with
the letters and the poems of Mrs. Nellie
McVey (Idyll) of Marshall, Mo., and
some of them may be pleased to know
that her poem "Growing Old," published
in these columns some months ago, has
been set to music by Mrs. Ruth Potter of
Wisconsin and published by the National
Music Company of Chicago. This is a
just recognition of the sterling quality
of "Idyll's" poetry and the RURAL
WORLD is proud to recognize it.

Oneda is my friend.
Thanks to you dear Oneda, for your
very kind offer, and also for saying,
"not all." Oh! I thought "all" were
turning against me, but I find there is
one true and loving, tender heart. My
mischievous! Well I think that there has been
enough sadness in the Circle to have
some fun and mischief. Oh! Oneda,
would to heaven I could give that mischievous
cynic Walnut (who I see can't keep on
his own ground) a big (G. B.) if he
would only tame down and be good.
But alas, no need to tell for he can't
do it. Yes, certainly, Oneda, I will agree
with you and we are friends and can
also walk hand in hand. Come I am
anxious to do some good. Where must I
begin? and first smile sweetly on our
dear Editor and the storm of the Circle
will fall lightly on our shoulders. Am I
not right? Yes, I believe we had better
keep out of Walnut's way. Let me tell
you he reminds me of a "sugar plum" this
week, and next time he comes he is
as sour as a green gooseberry at its source.
Oneda, Lloyd is an awful good
fellow and if you won't tell, as we are
good friends and I don't mind telling
you, I am awfully "struck" (excuse
slang), on him. Oh! don't look so surprised
and let us first try to find honey Fred-
die, cunning Frank, dearest Lloyd, dar-
ling Charlie, big Albee, and all the rest
of those sweet little fellows. Now Ben
and I was left out of the above list because
I had just a "wee bit" to say about him.
I wonder if he thinks there was no
one who was simpleton enough to cry for
him? Well, sir, there was. Come Ben and
cheer that lonely heart with your dear
good letters. I feel sad and forlorn and
an almost tempted to give my case, if I
am one, up as hopeless. Dear Oneda, I am
here, I also want a friend among the cow-
boys; some one comfortable please and
welcome.
MARY GLENDOLIN.
Fulton, Mo., Sept. 12th, 1884.

The Farmer's Boy.

—To educate boys so that they may
acquire no dislike for the farm is a
matter of no little anxiety to many farmers.
In fact, this is one of the knottiest problems
of farming. It is often asserted that our
boys are continually becoming more and
more averse to the farm. Assuming this
statement to be true the outlook is in-
deed a gloomy one. Under such condi-
tions days of utter degeneracy must be
rapidly approaching and inevitable ruin
awaits upon our country. It is singular
however that this fatal delusion has be-
come so common among the farming
community. And yet those who hold so
tenaciously to this idea must be ready
to admit that our native farming
population is increasing. The vexed
questions regarding the future occupa-
tion of the farmer's boy naturally ar-
range themselves into two queries: How
shall we keep the boys on the farm?
Is it desirable to keep them all on the
farm?

The first question demands an individ-
ual answer to every boy. The parents
should know best how to win the boy
into sympathy with the occupation. I
have known many young men who have
left the farm when they became of age,
and I think I know the reason why some
of them left. Most of them saw too
many hours of work in the day, and too
many days of work in the year, to make
the farm an attractive home. It was not
the hard work especially, but the never-
ceasing routine from sunrise till dark,
from January till December, with not a
pleasant hour for a book, a sport or a
rest. They were content to work in a
shop, to do a variety of work requiring
hard labor, but where certain hours of
each day were their own. It is a very
injurious notion, entertained by many
farmers, that there is no time on the
farm for study or pastime. I now recall
with pleasure a few farmers among whom
my father is one, who always take a
delight in having the last chore done
before sunset. It is also a pleasure to
reflect that these farmers are among the
thriftest I ever knew. It was on such
farms, where a long nooning was the
practice in the hot days and where half-
day all "one's own" was a frequent gift,
that I have known boys to improve their
time in reading, studying or in working
for themselves. Much useful informa-
tion, in fact a good education, combined
with contentment, I have known to be
obtained in this manner. If the parents
did not themselves enjoy the pursuits of
the boys, they did not discourage them
if their efforts were praiseworthy. Every
boy, too, has a feeling that he wants
something of his own—a garden, a horse,
a few sheep, a few chickens, a carriage,
a library, of which he has full posses-
sion.

The importance of encouraging the
boys, of giving them a frequent holiday,
of conversing with them as if you were
once a boy, of making home attractive
and out, in short, of making them
feel as if something depended upon them,
are subjects often enough discussed.
But it is necessary that all farmers' boys
should become farmers? Or, is it in-
deed, the best thing for agriculture that
they should do? Leaving out those
who have a natural dislike for the farm,
it is evident that farming itself would be
the loser if none of its sons followed the
law or science. The farmer's boy al-
ways carries with him sympathy and
love for the farm. Being himself out
of the profession, he holds a greater
influence in behalf of agriculture than a
farmer of equal ability. The rights of
farmers would receive much less atten-
tion than they do, if the occupation had
no friends outside its own community.
An influential man in sympathy with
the farm, be his occupation what it may,
is a wonderful prop to the agricultural
interests of any country. We should, in
the same manner, expect more science of
direct benefit to the farmer. Agriculture
is bred upon the farm. Agriculture is
so composite in its nature, its sympathies
and resources are so many and so varied,
that it draws support from many diverse
sources, and upon the extent to which it
can control these sources depend its
power and its influence.—L. H. Bailey,
Jr., in American Cultivator.

The Ladies on Tobacco.
—In the F. C. of the Rural for August
16, I notice the objections urged by a
correspondent to some remarks made in
the Club in a previous issue against the
use of tobacco. It was said that by dis-
couraging the use of the weed, there is a
risk of injuring a much more important
industry; that the majority of civil-
ized mankind use it, and therefore that
it is somewhat paradoxical for any one
who dislikes it, to stigmatize it as a
bad habit, and that its growth is as a
good thing, and that the multitude of
farmers in every State and territory of the
Union, I must say, that I think the origi-
nal remark in the Rural was right. I consider
the use of tobacco pernicious to health
and morals, as well as filthy. Thousands
of medical men have testified to its evil
effects upon mental and bodily vigor and
health, while it is well known that the
use of it encourages the habit of drink-
ing intoxicants. Did you ever know a
smoker who was not also a drinker? I
know there are a few—just enough to
confirm the rule that a smoker is sure
to be a drinker. Indeed, the alcohol
in whiskey and other spirituous liquors
is, to a certain extent, an antidote to the
nicotine in tobacco, and the smoker nat-
urally craves for it. It is said to soothe
the nerves; but where it does so, in many
cases out of ten—may, in 999 out of 1,000
—the nervous system has previously been
injured by its use. The use of it, while
expensive to the smoker and chewer, is
also a source of trouble to his family, for
the number of men and children who dis-
like it, more than offsets the number
of women to whom it is not disagreeable.
More than half the tobacco used is poor
stuff, the fumes of which are disgusting
to the non-smokers; and the habit is
abhorrent to non-smokers; what right
have the users of this stuff to pollute
God's free air for all in their neighbor-
hood—to cause annoyance to others; in
order to gratify a nasty, acquired taste
of their own? Chewers themselves use
it not for pleasure, but because they
are not absolute beasts, acknowledge the
habit to be a filthy one, and are constan-
tly ready with some wretched apology
for it. As for snuff, either for dipping
or the nose—laugh! If there is one
poison clearer than any other by medi-
cal science, it is that the habitual use of
tobacco encourages the drinking habit,
obscures the mental powers, and tends
to produce nervous disorders, epithelial
cancer, and insanity, as well as
some forms of phlegitis, dis-
pnea, and palpitation of the
heart. As an offset to the many
evils, direct and contingent, arising from
the use of tobacco, what, in the name
of common sense, are the benefits, im-
mediate or remote, which it produces?
The use of it is a nauseating habit ac-
quired through suffering, and the person
who has never used it, never feels the
loss of the "pleasures" it confers on its
votaries at the cost of much money and
risk of ill health to themselves, and of
not a little annoyance to mothers, sisters,
wives, and female friends and relations
generally, as well as to the public at
large. Statistics show that about as
much money is spent every year for the
luxury of tobacco as for the necessity of
bread, although less than a quarter of
our population use the former and every
man, woman and child in the country
use the latter and there is a stronger
argument against the selfish habit. The
plea that the "vast majority of civilized
mankind" use the weed, is egregiously
unfounded, if womanhood, the best part
of mankind, and youth and childhood,
the hope of mankind, be included; and
if these are excluded, to what a mis-
erable handful of selfish sybarites is the
habit confined? We are told that the
"vast majority of mankind" are on the
road to perdition; is that any reason
why a father or mother should let their
children go the way? I don't believe in following
the multitude to evil. I teach my children
to shun the use of tobacco, and I will
not raise tobacco to sell for the sake of
making money. I do not consider
money-making the chief end of our
labors, nor yet I think it right for my
own pecuniary profit, to sell a produce
that will injure my neighbor. I shall
never be either a rum or tobacco seller or
producer.—G. M. Rich Hill, Ohio, in
Rural New Yorker.

Washing Philosophy.
It is Monday, five p. M. I suppose
countless numbers of ambitious women
have this day washed, mopped, churned,
baked, and perhaps ironed, and are rest-
ing from their labors for this hour, but
there are not some poor souls, who, like
me, have just finished washing, while
the dinner dishes are not washed and
baby demands attention.

But I would not have you think I have
been at my washing all day; on the con-
trary, I did nothing towards it till
near two, when baby gave up and went
to sleep.

Dinner had to be prepared and the
morning work done, and all the rest of
the day was occupied with baby, who
must be taken care of.

I find my washings are a great deal
easier by pounding the clothes a little
after soaking over night, and boiling be-
fore rubbing, then they are to be rubbed
first. Boiling takes the dirt out en-
tirely from the clothes, and softens it
from those soiled and loosens it in the
more soiled ones, so they require but
little rubbing.

Of the different kinds of soap I have
used I think that soap a superior article.

I think a great many parents make a
mistake in bringing their children up not
to work, while some go to the other ex-
treme. As an incentive to work, why
not pay them so much a week or month
for the labor rendered? For sale by all
leading dealers. Price by mail \$1.30.

FOY, HARMON & CO., New Haven, Conn.

COOKING BEEFSTEAK.
A member of my own family has
brought the cooking of this article of
food to what we consider perfection.
The first requirement is not so much a
tender and juicy steak, though this is
always to be devoutly desired, but a
glowing bed of coals, a wire gridiron—a
double one, with good-sized wires; a
double one, so that you can turn the
steak without touching it. The steak
should be pounded only in extreme
cases—when it is cut too thick and is
"stringy." Attempt nothing else when
cooking the steak, have everything else
ready for the table, the potatoes and
vegetables all in their respective dishes
in the warming-closet or oven, with the
door left open a little way. From ten
minutes onward is needed to cook the
steak. The meat must depend on the
size, and you can easily tell by the color
of the gravy which runs from the steak,
when gently pressed with a knife, as to
its condition. If the master of the
house likes it "rare done," when there
is a suspicion of brown gravy with the
red, it will be safe enough to infer that
it is done enough for him; if, as is gener-
ally the case, the next stage is the favorite
one, remove the steak from the gridiron
the instant the gravy is wholly of a light
brown. Remove to a hot platter,
salt and pepper to taste, and then
put on small mounds of butter, and then
two brief moments cover it with a hot
plate, two moments being sufficient to
carry it to the table. One absolutely es-
sential factor in the preparation of good
beefsteaks is that the meat be served at
once. The steak should not be per-
mitted to stand and steam while other
work is being accomplished.

"Death in the Dish-Rag."
—Years ago I was impressed with an
article written upon this subject, and I
naturally craved for it. It is said to soothe
the nerves; but where it does so, in many
cases out of ten—may, in 999 out of 1,000
—the nervous system has previously been
injured by its use. The use of it, while
expensive to the smoker and chewer, is
also a source of trouble to his family, for
the number of men and children who dis-
like it, more than offsets the number
of women to whom it is not disagreeable.
More than half the tobacco used is poor
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to the non-smokers; and the habit is
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"vast majority of mankind" are on the
road to perdition; is that any reason
why a father or mother should let their
children go the way? I don't believe in following
the multitude to evil. I teach my children
to shun the use of tobacco, and I will
not raise tobacco to sell for the sake of
making money. I do not consider
money-making the chief end of our
labors, nor yet I think it right for my
own pecuniary profit, to sell a produce
that will injure my neighbor. I shall
never be either a rum or tobacco seller or
producer.—G. M. Rich Hill, Ohio, in
Rural New Yorker.

Next to having food pure and free
from all dirt, is the importance of
having clean dishes, and, above all,
bright knives and spoons. How many
housekeepers hang on to the old German-
silver spoons. For my own use, I think
brass itself is much more injurious.
Give me tin, wood, iron, white metal,
anything, before German-silver, for un-
less one is extremely careful to keep it
always rubbed bright, it is positively
dangerous to use it. Carelessness in such
things among servants girls has woe-fully
sorely, and it is my usual custom to burn
the dish and stove rags the first thing
after I take the work into my hands. I
do not mean to say that I imitate the
lady who only came down stairs once a
week to throw out the stale bread, mold-
ed meats and vegetables; but it is very
hard for one who has long practiced bad
habits, to leave them off in a short time,
and, besides, I do not like to tell a girl
of the same fault three times a day. Oc-
casionally I find one who is as careful
about these things as she is about her
other work, but I have observed that this
one fault is so common that I cannot re-
frain from writing on the subject. Let me
say then to those who have not given
much thought to the dish-rag, to con-
sider it well, and remember that all
things that have the appearance of clean-
liness are not clean, and the use of things
that are not clean is not only repugnant
to refined tastes, but is often a fruitful
source of disease.—M. L. HINDS in
Rural New Yorker.

A CURE FOR
MANGE,
SORES, GALLS, ETC., IN ANIMALS.
HILLMAN, MO., Feb. 13, 1882.
CHARLES N. CRITCHFIELD, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have
used GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP in my kennel
during the last year, and have found it unequalled
for keeping my dogs clean and healthy in all
conditions. I have cured with it a bad case of
mange, and I have found it of great use in all
the different forms of mange with which my dogs
have been afflicted. It is a most valuable
agent for the cure of mange, and I have used it
with the greatest benefit, clearing up a persnickiety
skin, and I have found it of great use in all
the different forms of mange with which my dogs
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